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mechanism of the operation of corporations, and for this purpose it is careful, complete and effective. It may be useful to a lawyer as a rapid general review to refresh his recollection of matters to which he should give consideration.

Some of the presentation of the financial aspects of corporations, as, for example, in the chapter on bonds, is perhaps too brief and general to be of substantial value and seems a little out of focus with the treatment as a whole. The chapter on associations under declarations of trust, which seems to be new matter, is clearly stated and interesting.

There is a considerable collection of forms. The presentation of brief comments on their use is valuable. Such comments might well be a more frequent feature of form collections.

HASTINGS LYON.

New York City.

FOREIGN TRADE AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

MORGAN, H. E. *Business Organization*. Pp. viii, 253. Price, 5s. London: E. Nash Company, Ltd., 1917.

This volume is composed of a series of short essays that first appeared in the column of the London *Daily Telegraph*. The articles fall into four groups each with its own theme. The first section deals with national organization; it looks upon the nation as a business community, and suggests ways by which commercial efficiency may be promoted by combined action, laying particular stress upon coöperation between the state and business units, or between those units themselves. The need for industrial education is also forcefully brought forward.

In the second part the author treats of the opportunities for trade made possible by the war. He takes up in detail the cotton, hosiery, chinaware, lace and curtain, and paper industries, preaching the gospel of commercial aggrandizement in war-swept markets. The topics of factory location, and the human element in business are given considerable space in this section although they bear little direct relation to the group. Following is a portion devoted to office and staff problems. This, less philosophic than the preceding sections, outlines systems of office management and descends to description of office fixtures. In the last section Mr. Morgan returns to his thoughtful vein in writing about the art of selling. He touches upon such matters as advertising, window-dressing, and illumination. The concluding essay is a plea for the small store; its necessary economic place in neighborhood service is set forth convincingly.

To American readers the book should prove interesting because it helps to prove the international character of business problems. In some respects such as in office appliances we have advanced beyond our British cousins, but in others such as in foreign trade, they can teach what we need to learn. Business men and economists ought to find Mr. Morgan's book a stimulant.

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